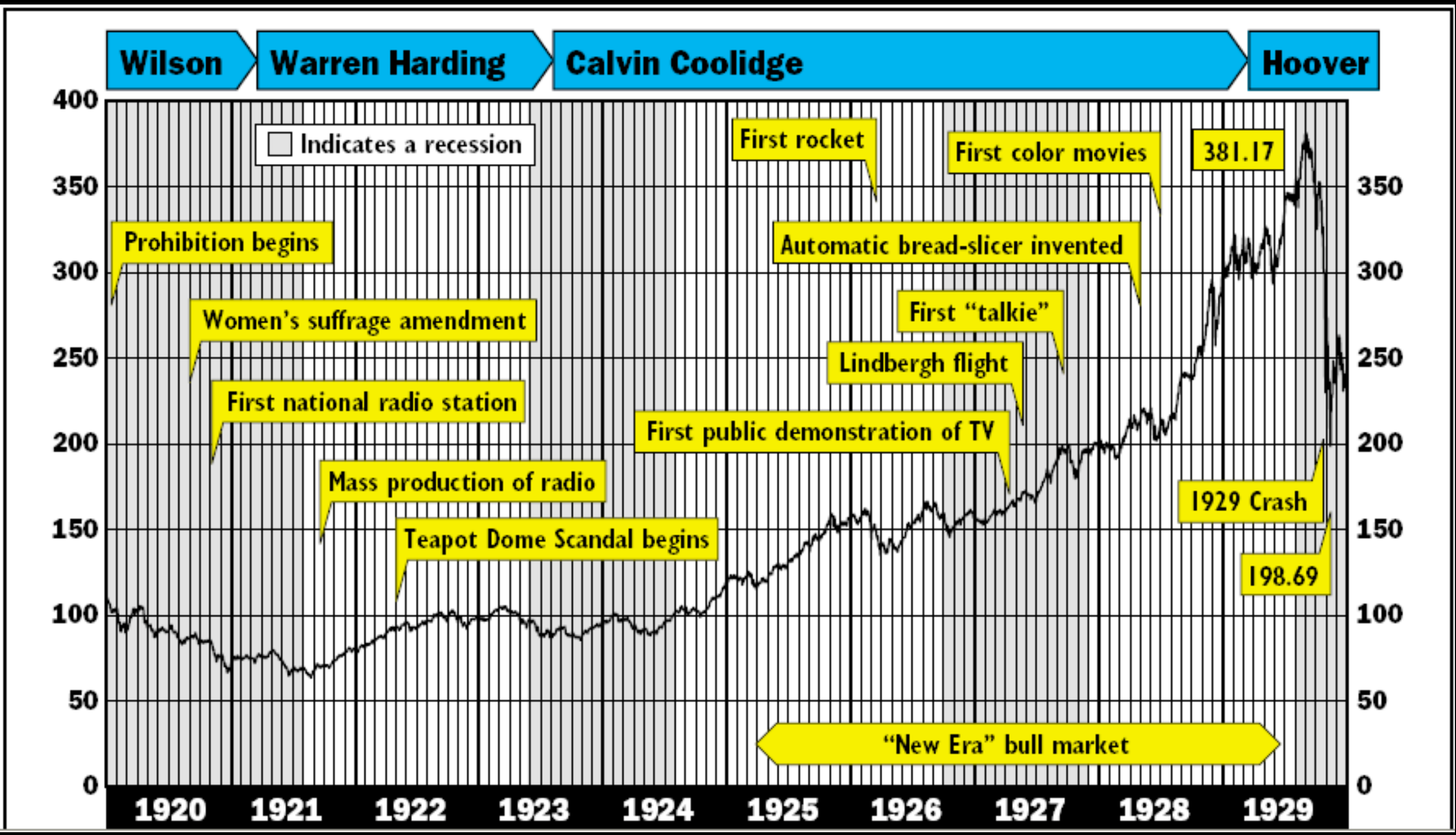
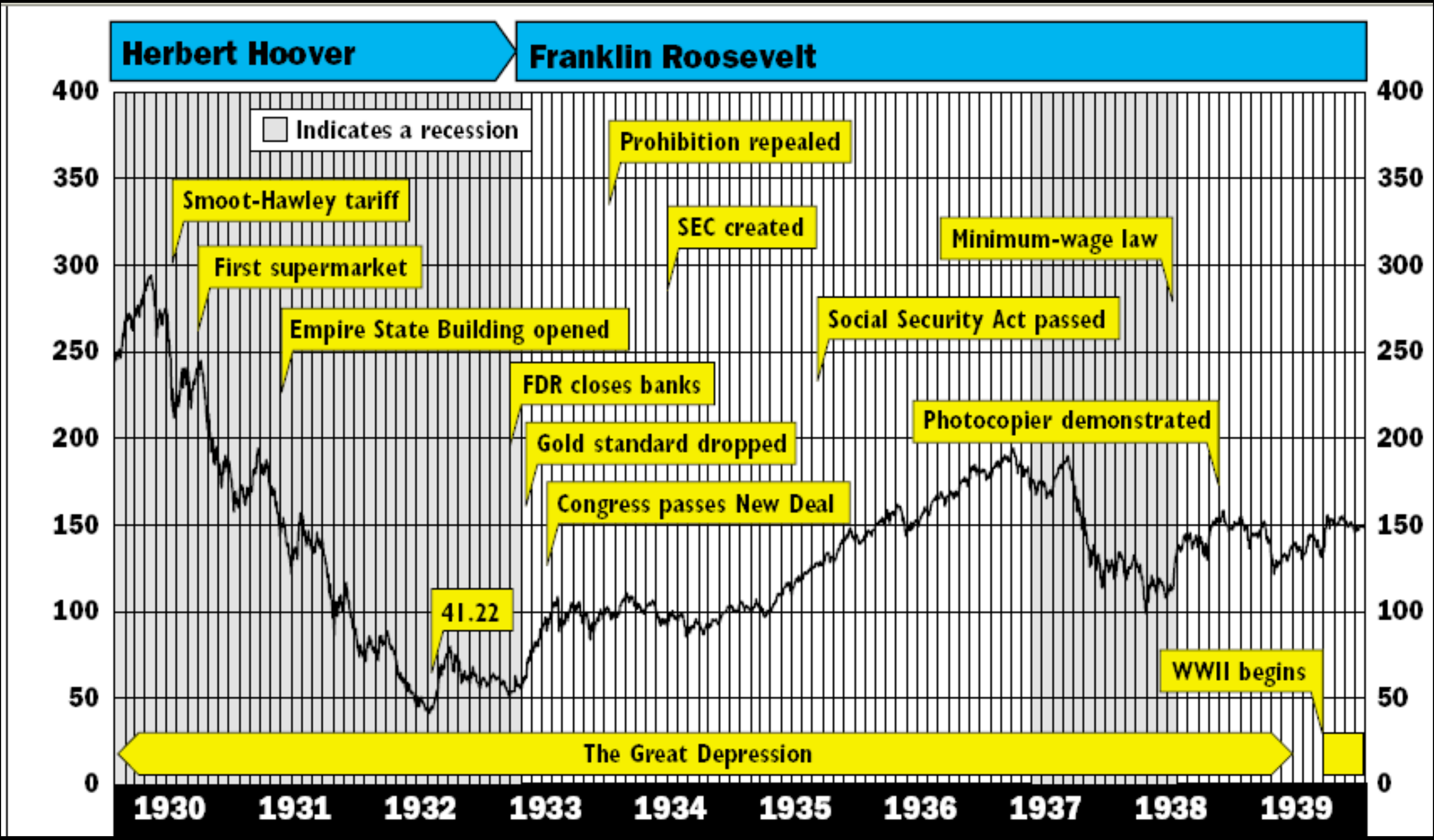
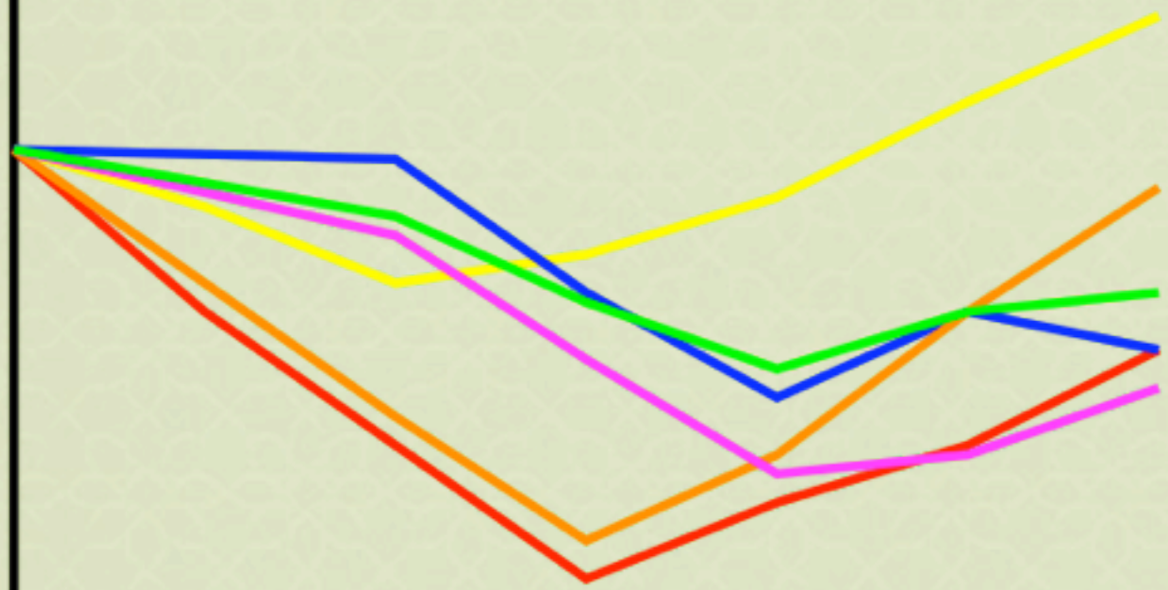
Storia economica del Novecento

1. *Dall'ottimismo di fine Ottocento alla Grande Guerra*
2. *Economia e Grande Guerra*
3. *La crisi del '29 e le sue conseguenze*
4. *Gli accordi di Bretton Woods*


Wilson
Warren Harding
Calvin Coolidge
Hoover
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Indicates a recession
Prohibition begins
Women's suffrage amendment
First national radio station
Mass production of radio
Teapot Dome Scandal begins
First rocket
First color movies
381.17
Automatic bread-slicer invented
First "talkie"
Lindbergh flight
First public demonstration of TV
1929 Crash
198.69
"New Era" bull market
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929


Herbert Hoover
Franklin Roosevelt
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Indicates a recession
Smoot-Hawley tariff
First supermarket
Empire State Building opened
FDR closes banks
Gold standard dropped
Congress passes New Deal
41.22
Prohibition repealed
SEC created
Social Security Act passed
Minimum-wage law
Photocopier demonstrated
WWII begins
The Great Depression
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939

Andamento della produzione industriale



1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

USA New Deal

Gran Bretagna
liberalismo

Francia

Germania
nazismo

Austria

Italia

consumi delle famiglie

+

investimenti delle imprese

+

spesa pubblica

+

volume delle esportazioni internazionali

=

domanda globale

domanda globale

due problemi di ogni economia:

disoccupazione *inflazione*

lotta alla disoccupazione:

- *abbassare le tasse per favorire i consumi delle famiglie*
- *abbassare i tassi d'interesse/costo del denaro per favorire gli investimenti delle imprese*
- *aumentare la spesa pubblica (costruire più scuole, ospedali ...)*
- *favorire le esportazioni attraverso un tasso di cambio più basso*

per la lotta all'inflazione, si fa il contrario: ridurre la domanda globale, ma disoccupazione ed inflazione non possono coesistere

EXIT
PERU
POLAND
SWITZERLAND
TURKEY

INTERNATIONAL
MONETARY FUND

FOR RECONSTRUCTION
INTERNATIONAL
★ BANK ★
AND DEVELOPMENT

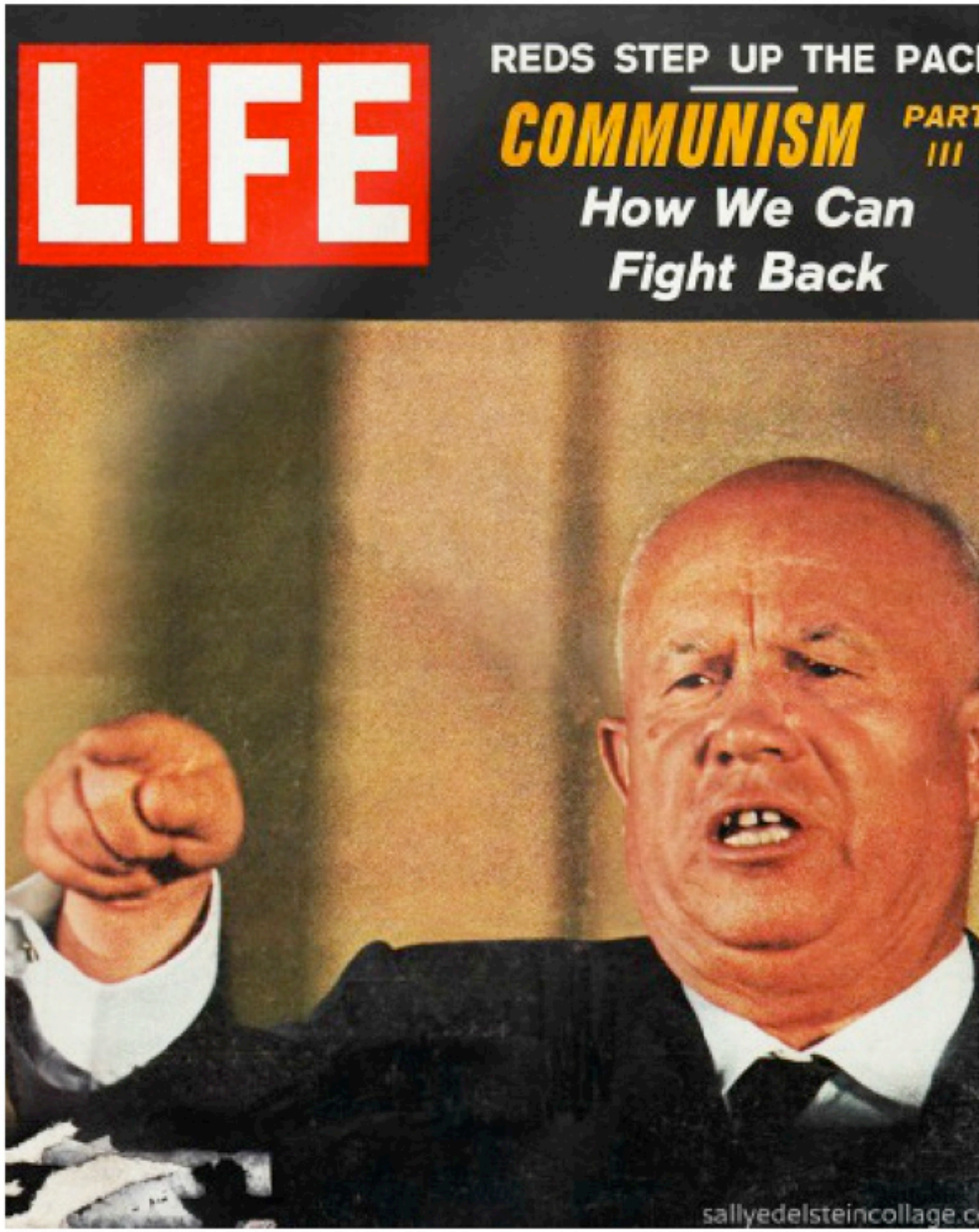
IRBD
ICSID
World Bank Group
IDA
MIGA
IFC

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
IDA

IFC
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

MOUNT WASHINGTON RESORT
Bretton Woods
Mt. Rosebrook
FIRETOWER
UPPER CHUTE
LOWER CHUTE
West Mountain
Chutters on the Mountain
Top o' Quad Restaurant
PANORAMA
HIGH RIDGE
McINTIRE'S RIDE
BODE'S RUN
ZEALAND
SNAKE
UPPER SWOOP
UPPER EXPRESS
OUTER BOUNDS
DAVE'S DROP
TRIPLE TRAVERSE
TWO MILES HOME
BLACK FOREST GLADE
MT. ROAD TRAVERSE
CASCADE
CROSS BACK
DIAMOND RIDGE
PERIMETER
SHENANIGANS
SAM'S SWOOP
WILLEY'S SLIDE
PIPELINE
BIGGER BEN
LOWER IN BETWEEN
FABYAN'S EXPRESS
ARCHIE'S ALLEY
CRAWFORD'S BLAZE
QUADE WEST
HERB'S SECRET
GRANNY'S GRIT
COOS CANCER
RANGE VIEW
SUMMIT ACCESS
BIG BEN
BEN
STILLWATER
JOSEPH'S RUN
ALPINE GARDENS
ABEL'S TRAVERSE
LITTLE TUCKERMAN
JACOB'S LADDER
OSCAR BARRON'S
AVALON
STARR KING
WAUMBEK
CRAWFORD RIDGE
PRESIDENTIAL
Rosebrook Canyon Glades
DECEPTION BOWL
DARBY'S DROP
WATER TANK
DOWNSPOUT GLADE
SLYFOX
CONDO CUTBACK
BRETTON'S WOOD
ALMOST HOME
ROSEBROOK LANE
Learning Center Quad
ROSEBROOK MEADOW
SHORT CUT
GO WEST
CASCADE
NASTAR
1
2
3
4
Canopy Tour
Base Lodge
Snowplay Zone
Alpine Club
Kids' Alpine Club
Rosebrook Townhomes
Forest Cottages
Presidential Views & Crawford Ridge
Riverfront Homes
Fabyan's Station
JAMES NIEHUES

LIFE
'Any dangerous spot is tenable if brave men will make it so'
AUGUST 4 · 1961 · 20¢
sallyedelsteincollage.com


LIFE
REDS STEP UP THE PACE
COMMUNISM
PART III
How We Can Fight Back
sallyedelsteincollage.com

Crescita e sviluppo

principi sottintesi della "dottrina Truman" (1947):

senza crescita non c'è sviluppo
si considera "sviluppo" quello dei paesi sviluppati: non esiste altro sviluppo possibile.

sviluppo = accumulazione di capitale + modernizzazione politico-istituzionale + progresso (produzione) + benessere (consumo)

crescita del PIL = sviluppo

BERLIN BAUT AUF
MIT HILFE DES
MARSHALL-PLANS

DER MARSHALLPLAN

HILFT EUROPA

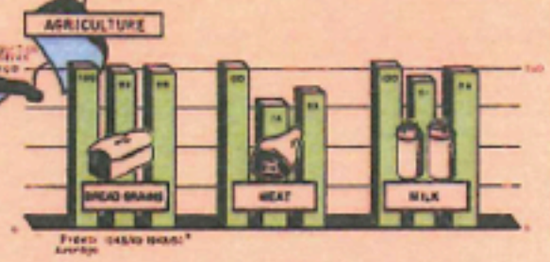
DRUCK: BERUF u. ARBEIT BADEN-BADEN

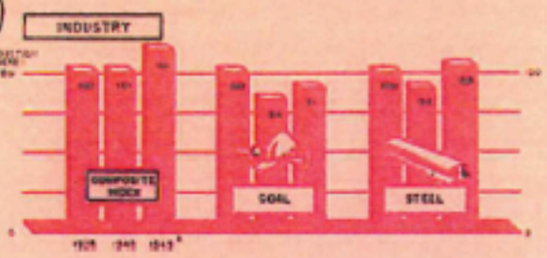
WESTERN EUROPE'S RECOVERY

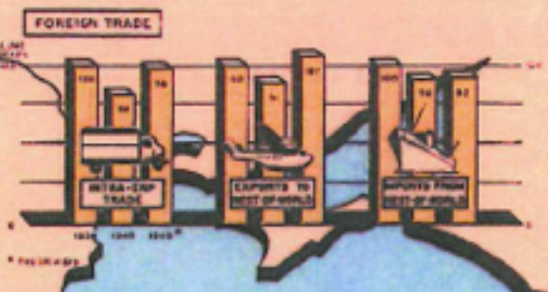
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION COUNTRIES
and
MARSHALL PLAN PAYMENTS
(in millions)
April 3, 1948 – June 30, 1952

Showing relative Change in Gross National Product
1938, 1947, 1952, 1965

Austria	$ 678
Belgium-Luxembourg	559
Denmark	273
France	2,714
Germany, Federal Republic	1,391
Greece	707
Iceland	29
Ireland	148
Italy	1,509
Netherlands (incl. Netherlands East India – now Indonesia)	1,083
Norway	225
Portugal	51
Sweden	107
Switzerland	000
Turkey	225
United Kingdom	3, 190
European Payments Union and other Regional Aid	407
TOTAL	$13,326







The design for this map was taken from a special report presented to General Marshall, April 3, 1950, by Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator, Economic Cooperation Administration, 1948-1950, entitled: "The Marshall Plan at Mid-Mark." The statistical information was furnished by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development Information Service in Paris and the Office of the Chief of Statistics and Reports, Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.

ARCHIVIO STORICO LUCE

Il ministro degli Esteri, Carlo Sforza in partenza per Parigi per prendere parte alla Conferenza per il piano Marshall.

LA SETTIMANA INCOM 00067
del 18/07/1947

ARCHIVIO STORICO LUCE

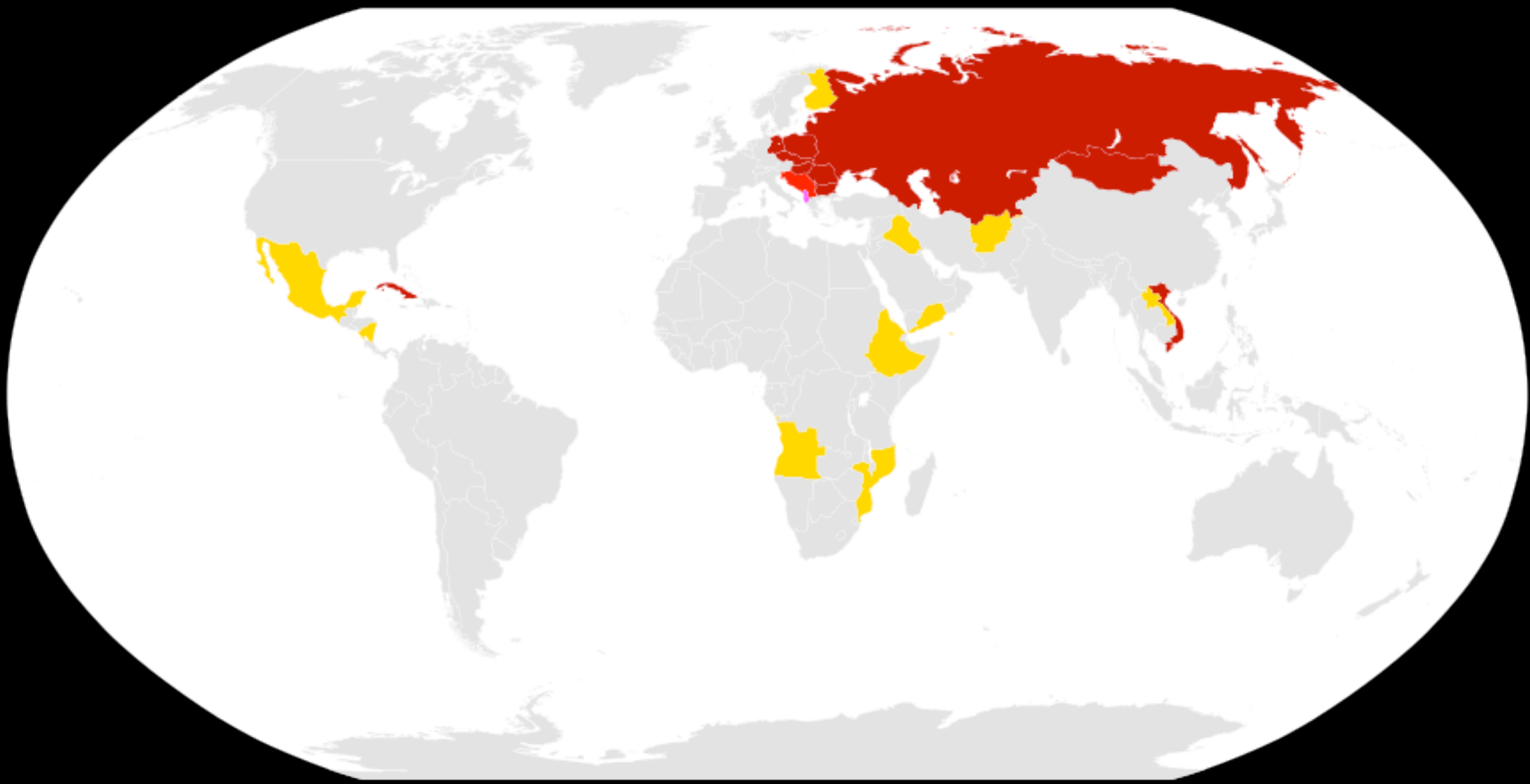
Per il piano Marshall. Conferenza di Parigi.

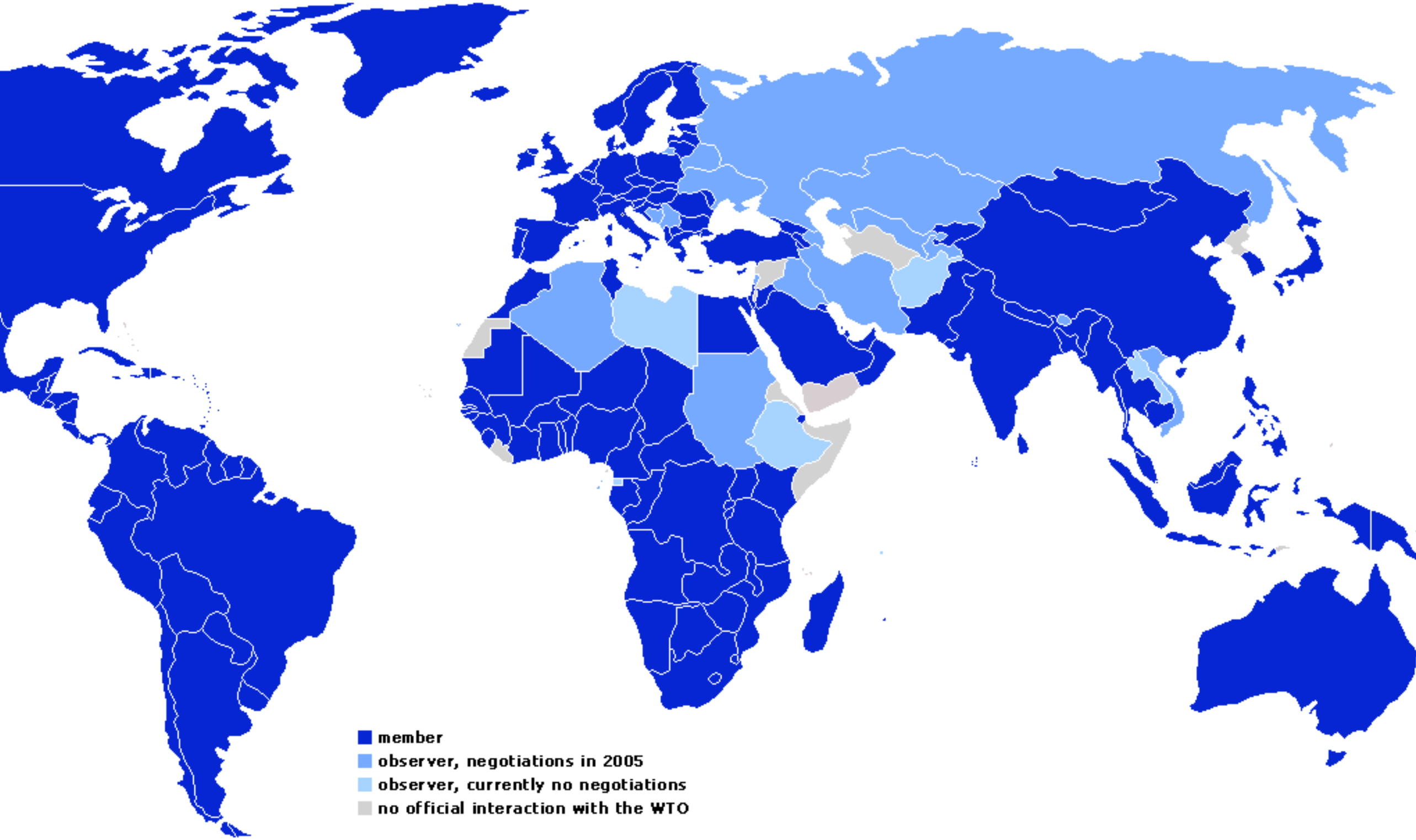
LA SETTIMANA INCOM 00068
del 18/07/1947

DDR
20

40 JAHRE RGW

1989




member
observer, negotiations in 2005
observer, currently no negotiations
no official interaction with the WTO

ARCHIVIO STORICO LUCE

Piano Marshall in atto: arrivi di navi a Genova.

LA SETTIMANA INCOM 00160
del 03/06/1948

ARCHIVIO STORICO LUCE

Alla presenza dell'ambasciatore Dunn e di autorità italiane e statunitensi, si apre a Roma la mostra "Città dell'ERP" con opere e progetti frutto dei contributi del piano Marshall.

LA SETTIMANA INCOM 00518
del 22/11/1950

ARCHIVIO STORICO LUCE

V Congresso Nazionale della Democrazia Cristiana.

LA SETTIMANA INCOM 01116
del 02/07/1954